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From a late LONDON PAPER.

MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE very ingenious, the amiable, the indefatigable, and the philanthropic Dr. LETTSOM, in the *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London*, juſt publiſhed, which by the by, affords, for the Medical Student, a fund of knowledge, knowledge the beſt and moſt uſeful, becauſe founded upon experiment. Dr. Letteſon, in addition to what he has communicated for the benefit of ſociety has been the primary means of publiſhing this valuable and uſeful work. In one part the Doctor, ſpeaking of a failing to which ſome men are too unhappily addicted, ſays, "There is ſomething in ſpirituous liquors ſo injurious to the human frame, that too much attention cannot be paid in diſcouraging the uſe of them. Many of the unhappy victims I have attended, aſcribe their ſufferings to the unguarded advice of ſome medical practitioner, who has, under the idea that wine turning ſour on the ſtomach, permitted a little drop of brandy and water to be ſubſtituted; ſeldom indeed, a day paſs without introducing me to the ſick bed of ſome deluded object of miſery; and it is from the moſt decided conviction of the injury, that I would guard every perſon from beginning with even a little drop of this faſcinating poiſon, which once admitted, is ſeldom, if ever, afterwards overcome. Whenever I hear the patient plead for ſome ſubſtitute for beer or wine, under the ſuppoſition of their turning ſour, my fears are alarmed, and my endeavours excited, to pluck the unſuſpicious patient from the brink of deſtruction: The plea is never made, till the exhilerating influence of ſpirit has been experienced; and not a moment ſhould be loſt, in warning ſuch objects of their danger. Some, who have avoided brandy, have been induced to take rum, from a vulgar opinion, that it is more oily and balſamic, the argument is erroneous, for what balſamac qualities can empyreumatic oil contain? Others, who condemn both brandy and rum make no objections to gin, becauſe they think it more dieuretic; but ſo far from it, that half the dropſies among the lower claſſes of the people originate, or at leaſt, are confirmed by the uſe of this ſpirit: They are all poiſons, and are nearly alike deleterious.

"When the effects of ſpirits on the conſtitution have not greatly contaminated it beyond the frequent recurrence of DYSDEPSIA or GASTRODYNIA; after interdicting ſpirits altogether, the patient ſhould be allowed to fix upon one ſpecies of nutriment; and whatever it is, ſhould be confined to it alone, and that in the ſmalleſt quantities poſſible, and at regular ſtated diſtances, that the preceding portion may be properly digeſted before any addition be allowed; when the ſtomach has then acquired more tone, either ſome new or an encreaſe of the former nutriment, may be added.

"But in ſome caſes when the habit of drams has been continued, the total and ſudden omiſſion of them, has ſunk the perſon into irreſiſtible debility. Here this pernicious cuſtom muſt be left off gradually. A man who uſually drank twelve drams in a day being convinced of his approaching miſery, took the reſolution to wean himſelf from this poiſon; he always drank out of one glaſs; into this he daily dropped a drop of ſealing wax; by this means he had twelve drops of ſpirit every day leſs, till at length, his glaſs being filled with wax, his habit was cured."

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The KING and the FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

That the public may be fully in poſſeſſion of the circumſtances which gave riſe to this bold remonſtrance of the Parliament of Paris of the 11th inſtant. we muſt refer them to what paſſed on the 19th of November laſt, at a meeting between the King and his Parliament.

"THE King, after calling a meeting of his Parliament, and propoſing a tax to them, finding the majority of the members againſt him immediately broke up the meeting, and ordered the act to paſs into a law."

On this unconſtitutional proceeding of his Majeſty, his anſwer of the 21ſt of November, to the reſolutions which paſſed in conſequence of that act, and his refuſal of any proteſt being entered on their regiſters, this remonſtrance was preſented to the King. It contains twenty four pages, and with much ſpirit and ingenuity traces the foundation of the King's privileges, and in what manner his predeceſſors have been reſtrained on any endeavour to infringe theſe privileges of the ſubject. From its length we are obliged to give ſome few extracts, which are the moſt material, but which plainly diſcover the ſpirit of the reſt.

PARIS, APRIL 11th, 1788.

SIRE,

THE leading objects and the very unfortunate cauſes which again oblige your Parliament to preſent themſelves at the foot of your throne, are, that public liberty is attacked in its very principle, that deſpotiſm is ſubſtituted for the law of the nation, that in ſhort, the privileges of magiſtracy are rendered ſubſervient, and to be the mere inſtrument of arbitrary power.

The ſolemn aſſembly held by your Majeſty in Parliament on the 19th of November laſt, which by ſhewing to the world the juſtice of your reign, ſhould have prepared the means of laying a permanent foundation for the liberty of your ſubjects, and have ſtrengthened their credit by obtaining that liberty, has on the contrary, only produced a miſtruſt from their ſlavery. But your Parliament can never allow that one act of arbitrary power ſhould deſtroy the eſſential rights, the hiſtorical proofs of the poſitive laws by which your ſubjects have been governed for 1300 years paſt.

Your Parliament can never remain ſilent on witneſſing ſo direct an infringement on monarchial government. Our privileges are not our own, they belong to the people at large, and it is our duty not to ſee them violated.

The will of the King alone does not make law compleat, nor does the ſimple expreſſion of this will, conſtitute the formal act of the nation——It is neceſſary that this will, in order to be binding, ſhould be publiſhed under legal authority;—that in order to make the publiſhing of it legal, it muſt have been freely diſcuſſed. Such is, Sire, the principle of the French conſtitution; ſuch is the nature of monarchy.

[Here follows ſeveral examples in proof of the above opinion]

Your Majeſty cannot therefore ſuppoſe yourſelf able, in defiance of theſe teſtimonies, and without any regard to them, to deſtroy the conſtitution at a ſingle blow, by concentrating Parliament in your own perſon.

What you have done, a regent would dare to do; the adviſers of Charles the VI. attempted it; the iſſue cannot be thought of without trembling.

May God forbid that your Majeſty's legiſlative power, ſhould ever aim at ſuch principles. The right of the laws, is not that of making them; but if the authority which makes the law, could either increaſe or confine the interpretation of it, the will of one man might ſurmount the will of the nation—and the ſtate tumble into ruins under the hands of deſpotiſm.

Since then there exiſt reciprocal duties between Kings and ſubjects, what would become of this principle in practice, if Kings, by a ſingle word, had the right of reſtraining ſome, and extending others, according to the nature of circumſtances.

It remains therefore for us to ſupplicate your Majeſty, to pay an attentive regard to the ſtate of your Kingdom. We are ignorant how long the enemies of magiſtracy, and the public tranquility, will have the ignominious glory of triumphing over the laws; but we will venture to anſwer to your Majeſty for the courage and fidelity of thoſe who have the execution of them.

THE KING'S ANSWER.

APRIL 17, 1788.

I HAVE read your remonſtrances, and it is my purpoſe to anſwer with that ſpirit of deciſion, that you may not doubt of my intentions nor ſuffer yourſelves to act in oppoſition to them.

It was very needleſs, indeed, to ſpeak to me of the law, of the nature of enregiſtering, or the liberty of giving your ſuffrages. When I hold my Parliament, it is to hear a diſcuſſion of the law, and to obtain the neceſſary information to guide my judgment upon the buſineſs of enregiſtering.

Such was my conduct the nineteenth of laſt November; I then paid a due attention to all your opinions; nor is it neceſſary to reſume them but when I aſſiſt at your deliberations.

The plurality of voices does nothing more than inform me of the reſult of your opinions. When I am preſent I judge for myſelf. If the plurality of voices in my courts ſhould forcibly direct my will, the monarchy would be no more than an ariſtocracy of magiſtrates, as contrary to the rights and intereſts of the nation as thoſe of the ſovereign power. That would be, indeed, a ſtrange conſtitution of government, which would reduce the will of the King to ſubmit to that of his Miniſters, and ſubject the ſovereign power to as many different determinations, as there have been deliberations in the various courts of juſtice in the kingdom.

It becomes me to guarantee the nation from ſuch a misfortune. Every thing was perfectly according to law in the ſittings of the 19th of November laſt.

The deliberation was complete, becauſe all your opinions were heard. Your voices were not collected becauſe I was preſent; the plurality of votes need not be known, when it is without power. There was an arret, becauſe when I hold my Parliament, either on a matter of adminiſtration or legiſlation, there may be an arret, but ſuch only as I command to be pronounced. I therefore reprove you for your arrets, and prohibit you from a repetition of them. To deſtroy an error which I am diſpoſed to attribute to a moment of ſurpriſe or illuſion, is to purify and not to alter your regiſters.

For how many ſalutary laws which daily form the rules of your judgment, is France indebted to the authority of her Kings; who have not only ordered them to be regiſtered without any attention to the plurality of voices, but in oppoſition to it, and in defiance of reſiſting parliaments.

Theſe principles ought to be the rule of your conduct; and I ſhall not ſuffer the leaſt deviation from them.

Our laſt advices from Paris, as late as Thurſday, announces freſher matter of ſpeculation, and alarm among the people, than the diſputes between the King and his Parliament, but of no leſs ſerious importance. An order was iſſued on Wedneſday laſt, by the King's command, that all Governour's of Provinces, and commandants of towns abſent from duty, ſhall repair without delay to their reſpective appointments, and remain there until his Majeſty's further pleaſure ſhould be known.

The above order coming immediately at the back of the King's anſwer to Parliament, has occaſioned much ſuſpicion and uneaſineſs.

We are credibly informed, that Admiral Greig, the commander of the Ruſſian fleet deſtined for the Mediterranean, has declared, that ſhould Great Britain, by chance during the preſent war, happen to be engaged on the oppoſite ſide, he will rather reſign his command than act hoſtilely againſt her; that he will always exert himſelf to the utmoſt againſt any other power who take part with the enemy; but that he will never fire a ſhot in the face of his native country. This is truly a gallant reſolution, and ſhews what a deep root the *amor patriæ* has taken in his mind, though many years abſence in a foreign ſervice.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 19,

"On the 7th inſt. about eight o'clock in the morning, 150 Imperialiſts having ſallied out of Semlin, to protect the workmen who were employed at the dyke oppoſite Belgrade, diſcovered a number of Turks haſtily embarking in many boats. They immediately began to play their battery, but were aſtoniſhed to ſee the enemies, in ſpite of the ſmart fires kept up, approach the ſhore in good order, where having landed, to the number of 800 or 900 men, they immediately fell on our workmen, and killed 30 or 40 ſoldiers and three officers and the carnage had been complete if ſome ſquadrons of huſſars of Warmſur had not at the noiſe of the cannon flew to the aſſiſtance of our troops. The Turks ſaved themſelves in a wood, where they kept up a ſmart fire among the trees, and killed two or more of our troops.—We are aſſured that the young Count of Fekette was made priſoner on this occaſion.—Count Alvinal ordered the garriſon to ſally out at the moment a large body of Turks were going to fall on a company of the regiment of Eſterhazy, and he made ſo well directed a fire, that above 100 Turks fell on the ſpot, which obliged them to embark in haſte, carrying away with them ten empty boats which they found on the Save. If this attack be true, we cannot conceive how they could ſend ſo many hundreds of Peaſants to work at the dykes, almoſt under the walls of Belgrade, with ſo weak an eſcort."

Extract of a letter from Semlin, March 20.

"The 17th inſtant, the day on which a detachment from the garriſon of Belgrade ſurpriſed our workmen employed at the dyke near that place, a body of about 900 Turks, an the ſame time, made an attempt on the town of Panozona, but with far different ſucceſs; for the garriſon, being informed of their approach, had time to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions to receive them properly. All the avenues leading to the town were occupied by our ſoldiers and furniſhed with cannon loaded with cartridges; another troop was placed at ambuſcade without the city, to ſet adrift the enemy's boats, and thus to cut off their retreat; whilſt another diviſion was poſted ſo as to attack the Turks in the rear, as ſoon as they had reached the gates of the place, which were left open to tempt them. Theſe diſpoſitions were ſcarcely made, when about 11 o'clock in the morning the enemy arrived, and ran with a noiſe and confuſion to the gates of the town, thinking the place abandoned. But what was their ſurpriſe to find our artillery playing upon them from all ſides, and attacked behind by the detachment taking advantage of their firſt ſurpriſe, drove them on with bayonets fixed, giving them as they advanced the contents of our cannon, ſo that the carnage was complete, none of thoſe who entered the city eſcaping, and the reſt being drowned in the river."

We learn from Paris, that the young Noblemen, who are in general looked up to as leaders of faſhion, have entered a Patriotic agreement laſt week, not to wear any cloaths but what are manufactured in France.

France has privately supplied Spain with a number of ſeamen for the purpoſe of manning the fleet intended for the Mediterranean.

The Dutch treaty being now happily concluded, can no longer afford a pretence for clamour. The ground is therefore now ſhifted, and thoſe who are enemies to the preſent adminiſtration, think that greater advantages ought to have been gained, no leſs than a free trade to the Dutch Spice-Iſlands. This however was never aſked; the great object was to break the connexion entered into between the States General and France about four years ſince; and which, happily for this country, by the late treaty, is virtually diſſolved.

It has been reported, that the reaſons of further conceſſions not having been made to us by the Dutch, is on account of a proteſt having been entered into by the French Miniſter at the Hague. Such report is however totally falſe. The French are too well convinced of their declining intereſt in the Dutch Republic, to have attempted dictating the terms of our late negociation.

April 19. The following is the extract of a letter from Cherbourg, dated April 12:—"If we are to judge from the general complexion of affairs in this country, ſome object of magnitude is in agitation. When I wrote laſt I mentioned that a vaſt number of artificers of different deſcriptions were employed on the cones, ſince which time every fit perſon in and about this place has been added to the number. The military, perhaps, believe what they wiſh ſhould happen, but it is their united opinion there will ſoon be war; and the arrival of one of their body within two days from Spain, in a great degree ſanctions the idea.

"He ſays every poſſible preparation is making throughout that kingdom, particularly in the great ſea ports; and though Spain would ſcarce venture to enter into a war with England, in which ſhe was not to be ſupported, yet from the reported excellent ſtate of her marine, much might be done before you were in a ſtate of reſiſtance, whilſt France, in conſequence of a previous adjuſtment, could keep more than equal pace with your preparations."

"The reaſon aſſigned by the Court of Madrid for her preſent exertions, is to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſian ſquadron into the Mediterranean; but their whole force cannot be requiſite for ſuch a purpoſe, and even their exchequer is not in a ſtate to run into great unneceſſary expence."

Extract of a letter from Ferrol, dated April 14.

"The hoſtile appearances which I mentioned in my laſt have been encreaſing every hour, and all deſcriptions of naval artificers at this port have been engroſſed by the government. The ſquadron at firſt was ſaid to be thought ſufficient, has already been very much augmented, and if the ſame mode continues for a little time, every ſhip in the Spaniſh navy will be employed, as each expreſs that comes here from Madrid brings freſh orders to expedite the naval preparations from whence infinitely more is expected than to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſians into the Mediterranean, which could be effectually prevented by the Spaniſh ſhips that have for ſome time been in commiſſion, excluſive of the forces of the Turks, which perhaps would alone be equal to the purpoſe. A great many officers have arrived here within theſe few days, from ſome of which I learn that the ſeveral other royal yards keep pace with Ferrol in activity."

The King holds very frequent Councils, but none but the Prime Miniſter, and the keeper of the ſeals are preſent at them. M. de Montmorin is ſometimes admitted.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Houghton, Eaſt Indiaman, brought over by the Wycombe Eaſt Indiaman, dated Canton, December 10, 1787.

"Dollars are very ſcarce among the Chineſe, chiefly owing, I believe, to their being at war with the Chin Chew people (or more proper) there is now a war and famine in the interior parts of the country. The Chineſe and Tartars are contending for liberty and property all the ſame (they ſay) as England was with America; it is ſhocking to ſee the unhappy wretches dying daily before the factories ſtarved to death, owing to the ſcarcity and dearneſs of rice, and the ſcoundrels of Mandareens not giving them any relief; an inſtance of the nature of the police of China, reſpecting theſe unhappy objects.

"Many of the country captains (commanders of ſmall ſhips employed in the country going to Bengal, Madras, Batavia, Melacca, &c) pitying the diſtreſſed ſituation of theſe wretches, frequently relieved them by a free diſtribution of rice, and made an offer to take them on board where they would ſoon recover of their debility, and allow them wages per month, the ſame as Chineſe ſailors; no, the raſcally Mandareens told them they might go on board, but if any of them died, the captain muſt be anſwerable for their lives.

"You will ſee from the newſpapers an account of the arrival of the fleet, and the particulars of a meeting which happened about a week ago on board the Belvidere, in which many were wounded before they were quiet. My brother Charles aſſiſts Mr. Edward in attending the wounded men."

The Venetians, it is thought, will not ſtand ſingle among the Chriſtian powers, who oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſians into the Mediterranean. Indeed from the preſent ſtate of Ruſſian manners, they would be to the full as diſagreeable neighbours as the Ottomans.

So very numerous will the armies of the Porte be, in conſequence of the vaſt reinforcements they will receive from Arabia, Perſia, and other friendly diſtricts, that it is highly probable, they will out number their antagoniſts, who being alſo in great force, one of theſe conſequences muſt abſolutely follow—the ſcene of action muſt be frequently changed, or famine will on both ſides ſupercede the uſe of the ſword.

So forcibly have the Divan expreſſed, in a circular letter to the various independent Mahometan ſtates, the injuſtice of the conduct of the two Imperial invaders, that their long cheriſhed animoſities againſt the ſubjects of the Sublime Porte have been wholly laid aſide; and are now arming with the utmoſt alacrity in one common cauſe, to repel the efforts of thoſe whom they are taught to believe, have without provocation, or even the pretext of juſtice, entered into a league to extirpate, without exception, all the followers of Mahomet.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.

THOUGH many of our young officers both of land and ſea, preſented themſelves to enter into the ſervice of the Imperial Courts, the Empreſs of Ruſſia has only engaged ſix.—They will, by what we learn, have their diſmiſſion from our ſervice, but they will at the ſame time keep their appointments.

Paul Jones (who is not blind, nor retired, as ſome papers announced) has likewiſe entered into the Ruſſian ſervice. The Ruſſian Miniſter reſiding here, has remitted him one thouſand Dutch ducats, and by what we learn he is engaged on very favourable conditions, and will in conſequence ſet off ſoon for Peterſburgh by the way of Sweden.

LONDON, April 24.

IT is reported by the laſt mail from France that the three Iriſh regiments of infantry in their ſervice, are to be immediately embarked for the French Iſlands in the Eaſt Indies.

The Spaniards have now thirty ſhips of war ready to ſail at a few hours warning.

The Turks, in all probability, will ſoon experience the loſs of Baron de Tott, through whoſe abilities and ſkill in military tactics the Ruſſians had been prevented, during the laſt war, from forcing the paſſage of the Dardanelles and attacking Conſtantinople. He had the large and unmanageable cannon melted down, and ſmall ones caſt of thirty and forty pounders, and the Turkiſh ſoldiers were diſciplined in the uſe of them till they became expert, and every approach to that capital was properly fortified and defended. There is no doubt however, but they will profit by their former example; but the Turks will ſtand much more in need of the aſſiſtance of able commanders and engineers this war, than the laſt, as having double the force to contend with, and probably attacked on every ſide of their European territories, and even on part of their Aſiatic provinces, adjoining the Black Sea. It is however a miſtake to ſuppoſe them unacquainted with the uſe of fire arms, yet they have no bayonets affixed to their pieces, but carry a ſabre. Bayonets were of French invention, and adopted at the beginning of the preſent century.

April 26. It is confidently reported in the political circles, that a change of the Miniſtry is approaching.

The following arrangements are ſpoken of as ſoon to take place:

Marquis of Buckingham, firſt Lord of the Admiralty, Vice Lord Howe.

The Earl of Saliſbury, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Vice Marquis of Buckingham.

The Duke of Dorſet, Lord Chamberlain, Vice Lord Saliſbury.

Lord Walſingham, Ambaſſador to France, Vice Duke of Dorſet.

Lord Sydney Poſtmaſter General.

Lord Hawkeſbury, Secretary of State, vice Lord Sydney.

Sir Joſeph York, to be made a Peer.

Pepper Arden is expected to ſucceed Sir L. Kenyon as Maſter of the Rolls. If this event takes place, Pepper Arden will of courſe vacate the Chief Juſticeſhip of Cheſter. This office nobody is ſo likely to obtain as Mr. Bearcroft, who has the general wiſhes of the bar on his ſide.

Government have it now under conſideration to alter the duties on hats, gloves, and hair powder, in the following manner:

Hats—Inſtead of ſtamps being affixed, as is now the caſe, the linings are to be ſtampt.

Gloves—the ſkins are to be ſtampt at the felt mongers.

Hair powder—To pay a duty by the cwt. at the manufacturers.

The above regulations are expected to prevent future evaſions of the duty, which in the two firſt articles has been found to be very deficient.

Extract of a letter from Rocheſter, April 11.

"This day the emblematical device was affixed to the head of the Royal George, a firſt rate of 110 guns, now building at Chatham. It repreſents his Majeſty (as one of the Cæſars) ſtanding upright under a canopy of ſtate, adorned with the crown and other inſignia of royalty, in a manner different from thoſe hitherto placed at the heads of our ſhips of war. The principal figure is attended by Britannia on the right, and on the left by Neptune; the one ſupported by a ſea lion, the other by a ſea horſe; over each is repreſented a figure of Fame."

May 6. Our correſpondent at Belgrade, under date the 10th of March, informs us, that no perſon was allowed to go in or out of that place, without the expreſs permiſſion of the Pacha or Governour; that perſons of every deſcription were literally obliged to help in repairing the fortifications, having guards with drawn ſabres over them for the purpoſe; and that arms had been diſtributed to all the Greek and Chriſtian inhabitants, who had been previouſly ſworn to uſe them for the defence of Belgrade and Servie.

The 80,000 Turks, ſent from Conſtantinople to Oczakow, have been ordered to march towards the frontiers of Poland, in order to join the other troops, to oppoſe the Auſtrians and Ruſſians.

On the 7th ult. there was a ſmart engagement within 3 leagues of Choczim, between 3000 Turks and 700 Auſtrians. The reſiſtance of the latter was ſo vigorous and perſevering, as to oblige the Infidels to retire with great loſs, the Chriſtians having 70 men killed, and 150 wounded.

Friday a commiſſion of bankrupt paſſed the great ſeal, againſt a capital houſe in the Manchester branch, and dockets are ſtruck againſt ſome others. Private credit is ſo much affected by theſe misfortunes, that the bank directors were buſily employed the whole day, to deviſe the moſt eligible method to ſtop its further progreſs.

May 7. The French Miniſtry are going to erect a new form of Government for Flanders, where at preſent there is not any Provincial Aſſembly, and if it is found to anſwer, they intend that all the generalities, which at preſent have thoſe Aſſemblies, ſhall be altered according to the new plan. This will probably prevent oppoſitions to the King's will.

Rear Admiral Peyton is certainly fixed upon to be the ſucceſſor of Admiral Sawyer, in the command of the ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips ſtationed at Novaſcotia.

Four frigates are commiſſioned, and ordered to be fitted immediately for a foreign ſtation, with ſix months ſtores and proviſions.

It is curious to obſerve, that the Emperor of Morocco declares war againſt England, becauſe he wants *gunpowder*.—Ten thouſand barrels of this article he demands as the price of peace, and no doubt if he perſeveres in his demand he will receive it, though in ſmaller quantities, and accompanied by *ball*.

The conſequences to the poorer part of the community in the neighbourhood of Mancheſter, &c. by the recent unhappy failures in the city, muſt be dreadful indeed. It was declared on Thurſday, that from twenty to thirty thouſand manufacturers of different deſcriptions muſt of neceſſity be out of employ.

In the preſent failures in the Cotton Manufactory, Sir Richard Arkwright is *creditor* to two houſes, to the amount of one hundred thouſand pounds.

The French have ſtill a very ſtrong party in Holland—The loſs ſuſtained by the Amſterdamers at St Euſtatius, have made thouſands of the Dutch merchants laſting enemies to this country; they cannot forget, and never will forgive it.

The funeral of the celebrated Count de Buffon at Paris, was attended by at leaſt twenty thouſand people, who ſhewed evident marks of ſorrow for the death of ſo great a man. His body was opened after his death, and his diſorder proved to be the ſtone, fifty ſeven being found in his bladder, many of which were as big as a bean, and about thirty of a triangular ſhape and chryſtaline; all the other parts were perfectly ſound; the faculty were of opinion his life might have been eaſily preſerved if he had ſubmitted to be cut.

EDINBURGH, April 19.

FOR the information of ſuch maſters of veſſels as have occaſion to enter Scarborough harbour, it may be neceſſary to mention, that a quantity of ſtones have been laid at Ramſdale rear or rock, and that, to prevent ſhips from running thereon, a buoy is placed on the centre of the outer end of the ſaid rock, bearing W. S. W. from the end of the great old pier; commanders of veſſels will therefore do well to obſerve, that the channel into the ſaid harbour, is between the great old pier head and the eaſternmoſt buoy.

Of the great but unfortunate ſhip, which was mentioned in our laſt Saturday's paper, to have been loſt near Spur Light-Houſe on Friday ſe'nnight, nothing has yet appeared by which might be diſcovered from whence ſhe came, or whither ſhe was bound; nor have the bodies of any of the unfortunate perſons who loſt their lives when ſhe went to pieces been given up by the ruthleſs ſea;—yet it is much feared from a bread cask having come on ſhore, with the word 'Norfolk,' painted on it, that ſhe will prove to be a veſſel of that name, which ſailed from Leith the Monday before this melancholy accident happened.

On the ſame day with the above, near 40 ſails of ſhips were driven from their anchors in Yarmouth Roads. The Roſe, Taylor, of Hull, from London, loſt two anchors and cables—a promiſing boy was waſhed overboard from the Betſey, Lunſdale, of Hull, and was drowned; the whole fleet were in great diſtreſs.

DUBLIN, May. 10.

FRIDAY laſt, about 2 o'clock, P. M his Majeſty's frigate the Hyena, fell in, off Wicklow head, with a cutter, which ſhe took after a chace of near two hours. She proved to be the Diſpatch belonging to Portrane; her cargo conſiſted of about 300 caſks of tobacco, 65 pieces of nankeen, ſome rhubarb, and a conſiderable quantity of teas; before ſhe was taken ſhe had ſmuggled part of her cargo on the coaſt. The Captain and crew took to their boat and eſcaped on ſhore.

Monday nine cart loads of tobacco, which had been ſeized a few days ago, near Gormanſtown, by Mr. Spencer, ſurveyor of Swords, were brought to town and ſafely lodged in his Majeſty's ſtores.

Laſt Saturday, 130,000 yards of linen cloth, were entered outwards for the port of Bourdeaux.

For ſome days paſt, gooſberries and green peas have been ſold reaſonably cheap at market; a proof, in this climate, of our unuſual vegetation at this time of the year.

Sugars have lately fallen 10s. per cwt.—a pleaſing circumſtance, as this article is now become ſuch an abſolute neceſſary of life.

BOSTON, June 16.

WITH pleaſure we inform the lovers and patriots of our "dear country," that the manufacture of glaſs will ſoon be eſtabliſhed in this town, in a degree equal to the manufactories of the old country: We have authority to aſſert that a ſpecimen of a glaſs TUMBLER (manufactured here) has been exhibited to the view of ſome gentlemen of this town, who have pronounced it of quality equally good and as beautifully tranſparent as any ever imported from England.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepſie, dated June 17, 1788.

"AT 12 o'clock this day, 51 members of the Convention aſſembled at the Court-houſe. His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOUR was appointed PRESIDENT.—They then proceeded to ballot for a committee to prepare rules for their government as a deliberative aſſembly, and thereupon Mr. Lanſing, Mr. Jones, Mr. Haring, Mr. Duane, and Mr. Richard Morris, were choſen. They then adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 30.

Extracts from the Journal of Congreſs, Friday June 6, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Geographer of the United States be, and he is hereby directed to aſcertain, by himſelf, or by a deputy duly appointed for the purpoſe, the boundary line between the United States and

the States of New-York and Maſſachuſetts, agreeably to the deeds of ceſſion of the ſaid ſtates.

That the ſaid geographer inform the executive of the States of New-York and Maſſachuſetts of the time of running the ſaid line, in order that they, or either of them may, if they think proper, have perſons attending at the time.

That the ſaid geographer or his deputy having run the meridian between Lake Erie and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and marked and noted down in his field-book proper land marks for perpetuating the ſame, ſhall proceed to make a ſurvey of the land lying weſt of the ſaid line between Lake Erie, and the State of Pennſylvania, ſo as to aſcertain the quantity thereof and make return of ſuch ſurvey to the Board of Treaſury, who are hereby authoriſed and empowered at any time before or after ſuch ſurvey, to ſell the ſaid tract in whole at private ſale for a price not leſs than three-fourths of a dollar per acre in ſpecie or public ſecurities drawing intereſt.

Extract of a letter from Colonel James Perry, in Nelſon county, Kentucky, to the Reverend Jordon Dodge of Sturbridge, in Maſſachuſetts, April 20.

"On the 1ſt of April inſtant, a number of Indians ſurrounded the houſe of one John Merril, which was diſcovered by the barking of a dog. Merril ſtepped to the door to ſee what he could diſcover, and received three muſket balls, which cauſed him to fall back into the houſe, with a broken leg and an arm; the Indians ruſhed onto the door, but it being inſtantly faſtened by his wife, who ſtood againſt it, with a girl about 15 years of age, the ſavages could not immediately enter; the Indians broke one part of the door, and one of them crouded partly through; the heroic mother, in the midſt of her ſcreaming children and groaning huſband, ſeized an axe, and gave a fatal blow to the ſavage, and he falling headlong into the houſe, the others ſuppoſing they had obtained their end, ruſhed after him, until four of them fell in like manner, before they diſcovered their miſtake; the reſt retreated which gave opportunity again to ſecure the door The conquerors rejoiced in their victory, hoping they had killed the whole company; but their expectations was ſoon daſhed, by finding the door again attacked, which the bold mother endeavoured once more to ſecure, with the aſſiſtance of the young woman; their fears now came on them like a flood; they ſoon heard a noiſe on the top of the houſe and then found they were coming down the chimney; all hopes of deliverance were now at an end, but the wounded man ordered his little child to tumble a couch that was filled with hair and feathers on the fire, which made ſuch a ſmother, that two luſty Indians came tumbling down the chimney; the wounded man, exerting every faculty in this critical moment, ſeized a billet of wood, with which he conquered the ſmothered Indians; at the ſame inſtant the woman aimed a blow at the door, but not with the ſame effect as the reſt, but which cauſed him to retreat; they then ſecured the door as faſt as poſſible, and rejoiced at their deliverance, but not without fear of a third attack; they carefully watched with their new family until morning, and were not again diſturbed.

"We learn by a priſoner that made his eſcape from the Indians, that the wounded ſavage laſt mentioned, was the only one that eſcaped at that time; on his return, he was aſked, "What news brother?" "Plaguy bad news," replied the wounded Indian, "for the ſqaws have taken the breechclout, and fight worſe than the long knives." This extraordinary affair happened at Newbardſton, about fifteen miles from Sandy Creek, and may be depended on, as I had the pleaſure to aſſiſt in tumbling them into a hole after they were ſtripped of their head-dreſſes, and about twenty dollars worth of ſilver furniture."

BALTIMORE, June 24.

A copy of a letter from a gentleman in the ſtate of Georgia, to his friend in Frederick-town, dated Burk county, April 20, 1788.

"DEAR SIR,

THIS ſtate is at preſent involved in a very diſtreſſing war with the Indians of the Creek nations:—They have lain on our frontiers ever ſince early in laſt ſummer, from which they make frequent incurſions, and do much miſchief; they have killed and ſcalped upwards of 50 perſons, ſome of which they have butchered in a moſt cruel manner. Within about three weeks ſince, they have killed and ſcalped the beſt part of one family, only 15 miles from this place; the man had juſt ſtepped out in order to go to one of his neighbours; after he had got a ſmall diſtance from his houſe, he looked back and ſaw 10 Indians running to the houſe, and at the ſame time one of them met his brother running from the houſe, whom they killed and ſcalped; then they run in, killed his wife, and 4 children, and 2 negroes, and ſhot a girl of about 7 years old, through the body, and ſcalped her; they took from his wife a child ſhe had in her arms, of about 4 weeks old, and laid it before a large fire in the houſe, where it was found roaſted to ſuch a degree that it revived but a few days; the little girl which was ſhot through the body and ſcalped, but who ſtill lives, ſays, there were 2 white men with the Indians, and that it was one of them that ſhot and ſcalped her.—We have reaſon to believe that there are white people with the Indians, who make them much worſe than they would be; there are fellows who have been active tories in the late war with the Britiſh, and have not been able to obtain premiſſion to return to this ſtate, who have mixed among the Indians, and take every opportunity of wreaking their vengeance on the poor inoffenſive frontier inhabitants.——The cauſe of the preſent war is ſomething ſingular:—At the laſt treaty we had with them, about eighteen months ſince, the Commiſſioners thought proper to take 5 Indians as hoſtages for fulfilling the promiſes they had made; one of them that could not brook confinement, was found one morning dead, with a cord round his neck, one end of which was faſtened to a garden-poſt, and his hands and feet on the ground—this the Indians looked upon to have been done by us deſignedly; his relations, according to their cuſtom, came down, and put to death one white man in one of the frontier counties. A certain Captain Alexander immediately collected a party of men, and went in ſearch of the Indians; he found ten encamped in the woods, who had always been our friends, but equally in vain did they call out, "We are your friends," or beg for mercy; the party killed nine of them, one only eſcaping to carry the doleful news to his brethren. This enraged them ſo that we have not one friend among them; whereas before this happened, one half of the nation were much attached to us, and kept the reſt from doing us any injury.—General Clark went out laſt fall, with about 150 men, and advanced a conſiderable diſtance into their country, where he met a party of Indians of about the ſame number, encamped near a branch by a thick wood, into which they ran as ſoon as General Clark appeared. The General ſent out a party of his men round the head of the branch, under the command of Colonel Coleman, in order to fire upon them from both ſides, which they effected; both parties advanced near to the branch, a very warm and obſtinate engagement enſued; the Indians made two different eſſays from the branch, to force their way through, but were as often repulſed; the action laſted from ſome time in the afternoon, 'till night ſeparated them. General Clark's account of the action was as follows:—12 privates killed and 13 wounded of our party—25 Indians killed in attempting to force the lines, and it is ſuppoſed as many were killed in the branch; the number wounded he could not aſcertain, as the Indians ſtill continued in the branch; the General's party took all their baggage, conſiſting of 150 packs and blankets, 30 braſs camp kettles, and all their ammunition, except what they had in their powder-horns.

Gen Clark is now out with about 400 men, in the upper part of the ſtate; General Twiggs, with about 200, in the middle, and General Jackſon, with 150 men in the lower part.—The Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt ſeſſion, paſſed an act for the raiſing of 1500 regular troops, to act againſt the Indians, 500 of which have been inliſted and are now on duty—The commiſioners appointed by the legiſlature of this ſtate, agreeable to a requiſition of Congreſs, to ſettle the diſturbance between us and the Indians, are—General Matthews, late governor of this ſtate; General Pickins, for the ſtate of South-Carolina; and Colonel Blount, for North Carolina.—The commiſſioners have had a meeting, and have ſent off a flag with the preliminaries of a treaty—Should the Indians refuſe to treat, Congreſs then will take the matter in hand, and, I hope, will adopt ſuch meaſures, as will eſtabliſh for us a permanent and laſting peace."

RICHMOND, July 10.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky (Danville) June 4, 1788.

"THE news from this country is exceedingly unfavourable, the Indians have done us more miſchief this year, than for at leaſt four years paſt. Scarce a boat can paſs below Limeſtone but what is attacked by them, ſix or ſeven have been taken, ſome with valuable lading; by a priſoner which eſcaped from them, we are informed, that the Indians have procured a boat or rather a kind of a floating battery with the ſides built high and bullit proof; this boat is ſtationed near the mouth of the Great Miami. They lately took a boat in which was a Captain Aſhby with his family, a ſon of Captain Aſhby's having been very ſpirited in the oppoſition, the ſavages immediately put him to death, cut out his heart and broiled it, which they afterwards devoured in the preſence of the unhappy father, who has ſince made his eſcape from them and come in. This is a piece of ſavage fury that I have never heard of being practiced before. They frequently make their appearance round our frontiers, but not with the ſame ſucceſs as on the river; three of the wretches were killed laſt week. Five Indians had penetrated into the country within a few miles of Colonel Benjamin Logan's, but two of them forfeited their lives for their temerity.—Our crops are fine, and every ſpecies of proviſion in great abundance"

Friday laſt being the 4th of July, and the Annaverſary of American Independence, the day was uſhured in by the diſcharge of 13 cannon, and at 12 o'clock 13 more. A dinner was provided at the Eagle Tavern, by Mr. Robert Anderſon, for a very numerous company, to celebrate the day, and to teſtify their joy on the adoption of the Fœderal Conſtitution On the cloſe of the day 10 more guns were fired, in reſpect to the ſtates which had adopted the Conſtitution.

Sunday evening we had a very ſevere ſtorm for about 15 minutes accompanied with ſharp thunder and lightning, which ſtruck a houſe in this place and alſo another in Manchester, but without doing them any material damage.

Extract of a letter dated Tenaſee, June 13, 1788.

"Since my laſt, General Sevier croſſed the Tenaſee with a detachment of light infantry and horſemen, and by a rapid movement reached Hiwaſſee undiſcovered. He attacked the Indians, who, after a feeble reſiſtance, fled; about 20 were found dead on the ground, many were drowned, or killed in the river; in ſhort, the enemy's defeat was complete. The General ſays he means to follow up his blows until he drives the Cherokees out of all their ſettlements on this ſide Cumberland Mountain."

Captain Bunyan who arrived at New-York, a few days ago, from London, brings advice, that the Emperor of Morocco had declared war againſt England—and that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had recalled the Duke of Orleans from exile, a meaſure which had diffuſed undiſcribable joy throughout the kingdom of France.

On the 20th ult. was married Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL, to Miſs ALICE ADAMS, youngeſt daughter of Richard Adams, Eſq; of this city.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Termagant, Talbot, Port-au-Prince.
Clementina, Knowland, Bourdeaux.
Commerce, Clifton, Philadelphia.
Iſabella, M'Allister, St. Kitts.
Brig Venus, Edmonſton, Briſtol.
Hero, Denny, Rotterdam.
Peterſburgh Packet, Stratton, Port-au-Prince.
Ardeer, Sutherland, London.
Schooner Spencer, Glenn, Philadelphia.
Sloop Whipper Will, Daws, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Ben, Moore, Hull.
Schooner Nancy, Butler, North-Carolina.
Eunice, Butler, Philadelphia.
Sloop Solicitor General, Wood, Antigua.
Delaware, Knox, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS HECTOR LITHGOW, who, in or about the year 1764, ſerved as a private in his Britannic Majeſty's 77th regiment; then quartered at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, left that place for Great-Britain, and proceeded in the ſame capacity to the Eaſt-Indies, where he died in the year 1784, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable property, and by his laſt will and teſtament deviſed the ſame to JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW, his two ſons, who were born in the ſaid town of Halifax, and lately reſided there, and alſo to FRANCES SWEETING, their mother: This is therefore to notify to the ſaid JOHN and HUGH LITHGOW and FRANCES SWEETING, or any of them, that ſatisfactory information of the whole tranſaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Meſſrs. BRYMER and BELCHER; at New-York, to THOMAS POPE, Eſquire; at Philadelphia, to ARCHIBALD GAY, Lætitia Court.

Any who may have it in their power to give ſatisfactory information with reſpect to the above perſons, or any of them, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The Printers in the Weſt India iſlands, and the States of America, are deſired to inſert the above advertiſement, and the charge of the ſame will be defrayed by tranſmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.

Came to my houſe in GATE's county, (North Carolina) a few weeks paſt, a negro lad about eighteen years of age, ſays his name is

CHARLES,

and that he is free born.

HE is about 5 feet 2 inches high, and well made, ſays he lived ſome time ago with Captain FULGHAM, in Iſle of Wight county, (Virginia) and afterwards with Mr. ISAAC MOODY. Should he be a ſlave the owner may have him by applying to me in Gate's county.

DEMSEY BARNES.

JUNE 25, 1788.

Will be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder on the 1ſt Thurſday in Auguſt next, at Hanover courthouſe, being court day,

SEVERAL LIKELY VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Belonging to the eſtate of Col Thos Jones, dec.

Bonds payable at the expiration of the year with approved ſecurity, will be required of the purchaſers, before the negroes ſhall be delivered.

☞ All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have claims, are again deſired to make them known to

THOMAS JONES, *Adm'r.*

Hanover, June 20, 1788.

WANTED

A NEGRO WOMAN that can WASH and IRON well,

And underſtands plain COOKING.

Such a one, if a ober woman, ſhall receive generous wages from this time to the end of the year. Apply to the Printer hereof.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city a negro man named TOM, ſuppoſed to belong to Matthew Pleaſant of Goochland county His owner is deſired to come and pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Williamſburg, June 24, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE LAWS,

Paſſed laſt SESSION.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,—The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg. Mr.* John Grammar, *Peterſburg. Mr.* John Drivers *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith, *Portſmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

POETRY.

WHAT is MAN

TO day man's dreſs'd in gold & ſilver bright
Wrapt in a ſhroud before to-morrow night;
To day he's feaſting on delicious food,
To morrow dead enabled to do good;
To day he's nice and ſcorns to feed on crums
To-morrow he himſelf's a diſh for worms;
To day he's honour'd and in vaſt eſteem,
To morrow not a beggar values him,
To day he riſes from a velvet bed;
To morrow lies on one that's made of lead
To day his houſe tho' large, he thinks but ſmall
To-morrow no command or houſe at all;
To day he's forty ſervants at his gate,
To-morrow ſcorn'd, not one of them will wait;
To day perfum'd as ſweet as any roſe,
To-morrow ſtinks in every bodies noſe;
To day he's grand, majeſtics all delight,
Ghaſtly and placed before to-morrow night;
True as the ſcripture ſays man's life's a ſpan,
The preſent moment is the life of man;
Or life the preſent moment's all that we are ſure,
We can't call back one paſt, or one to come inſure.

A CURE for CORNS.

A WOMAN in this neighbourhood had long been grievouſly afflicted with corns, ſhe tried every remedy recommended to her, but they availed nothing;—till, by way of experiment, ſhe put ſome of the juce of elder berries on the part affected, which having been in the houſe about a year, with once or twice rubbing, ſhe was agreeably ſurpriſed to find herſelf perfectly cured. A ſiſter of this woman was likewiſe afflicted with the ſame diſeaſe, on finding her ſiſter cured, tried the ſame experiment, which had the ſame happy effect upon her alſo.

Somerſet County, N. Jerſey, June 14

VIRGINIA, *to wit:*

At a High Court of Chancery, held in RICHMOND, the 21ſt of November 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.
againſt
DAVID GRIFFETH and JOHN HARVIE, Eſquire. } Defendants.

THE defendant David Griffeth not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rule of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counſel it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the Pariſh of Ruſſell, in the county of Franklin on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, the 21ſt of Nov. 1787.

THOMAS LIVESAY, Plaintiff.
againſt
ARTHUR DUFF, Defendant.

THE defendant ARTHUR DUFF, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plantiff by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of the order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Ruſſell, in the county of Franklin, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe, in the city of Richmond.

(A copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILLE, C. H. C.

TO BE SOLD,
Or exchanged for property in ENGLAND.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince George county, lying upon James river oppoſite to Weſtover; about 12 miles from Peterſburg, and known by the name of Duchy Hill. There is no houſes upon it, but a moſt deſirable ſituation for one; about twenty five acres of meadow ground, an excellent apple orchard and as good a fiſhery as any upon the river.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe or give property in England for the above-mentioned tract of land will pleaſe to apply to Mr. William Schermer of Richmond, or the ſubſcriber in Hanover-Town.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Hanover-Town, June 24, 1788.

The Subſcribers beg leave to inform the public that they have opened a Shop for the MANUFACTORY *of*

TIN WARE,

Next door (in the croſs ſtreet) to Meſſ. Roche's ſtore.

Where any tin ware by the quantity or piece, may be had on the ſhorteſt notice and moſt reaſonable terms.

MICHAEL HICHLER.
WILLIAM COOKE.

Richmond June 16, 1788.

Wright Southgate,

Has imported by the late arrivals,
A general and well choſen aſſortment of
EUROPEAN and INDIA

GOODS,

Which are now opening and ſelling off at the loweſt prices;

Each article can be afforded for caſh, tabacco, ginſang, or any kind of publick ſecurities, at their value.

N B. The above ſtore is kept in the firſt brick houſe from the Bridge, where almoſt every uſeful article may be had for Ladies ond Gentlemen's ware.

Richmond, June 16, 1788.

To be Sold,

On the 2d Thurſday in Auguſt next, at New Kent courthouſe, upon eighteen months credit;

A SMALL PARCEL OF

LAND,

Containing ſeven and one half acres,

Lying on the main road leading from the courthouſe to Richmond, about half a mile above the ſaid courthouſe, the improvements on the ſaid land are a convenient dwelling and ſtore houſe, kitchen, ſtable, and ſome other out houſes, with a large garden pailed in, the whole now in good repair, with an exceeding good ſpring of water. European goods, or country produce, will be received in payment, in three half yearly payments. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the printer of this paper; or of the ſubſcriber—Who informs the public that he is now provided with a boat and hands, for the purpoſe of tranſporting paſſengers at the ferry, formerly called Webb's ferry, in New Kent county, at which place good entertainment for travellers may be had.

J. L RAEY.

JUNE 5, 1788.

To be Sold,

At public auction, on Thurſday the 17th day of July next, before Mr. Anderſon's tavern, at 5 o'clock in the evening,

THE SHIP

FRIENDS ADVENTURE,

Virginia built, about two years old, burthen 400 hogſheads, or upwards, with all her materials, now lying at Weſt Point. For particulars inquire of John Cunliffe, Richmond; Donaldſon & Stott, Peterſburg; John Lupton, Suffolk; John Lawrence, Norfolk; or the Captain on board.

☞ *The ſaid ſhip will be ſold with or without her charter party, for London.*

PASTURAGE.

EXCELLENT and extenſive

PASTURAGE,

Well encloſed, on the FALL's PLANTATION, for ſuch as chooſe to ſend HORSES by the day, week, or month. Apply to

THO. CARTER, *Overſeer.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from of the commons between Williamſburg and the College landing, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, a few ſaddle ſpots, branded with a ſtraight mark on the ſhoulder, has a ſmall white mark on the ſide below the ſkirt of the ſaddle, trots very well, and paces very faſt. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me at the College Landing, ſhall receive the above reward and all expences allowed.

SOLOMON CUMBIOE.

Williamſburg June 21, 1788.

N B. Ten pounds reward will be given on conviction of the perſon who ſtole him, and he is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a man who calls himſelf Evans, and who is from South-Carolina.

RYCHMOND, July 2, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for all paſt favours, and acquaints them that he occupies the new ſhop oppoſite the old Capitol; where he continues to ſell mould candles at one ſhilling per lb. beſt turpentine ſoap at nine pence by the ſingle pound, and at the rate of eight pence per lb. when the quantity amounts to 6 lb.

MYER DERKHEIM.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond, the thirty firſt day of May, 1788.

MARY POTTIE, Ex'rx. and ARCHIBALD DICK, jun. and CHARLES THOMPSON, Ex'rs. &c. of George Pottie, deceaſed. } Plaintiffs.
againſt
BRYAN BRUIN, Defendant.

THE defendant Bryan Bruin not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plantiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plantiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church in the pariſh of Frederick in the county of Frederick on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

At a Court held for Charles City

county, on Thurſday the 17th day of April, 1788.

ORDERED, that the Clerk do cauſe it to be adverteſed four weeks ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, notifying to the creditors of the late FREDERICK VICTOR, deceaſed, that they do bring in their claims againſt the ſaid decedants eſtate, that the Court may make orders for the payment thereof, as far as the ſaid decedants eſtate will extend, and agreeable to the dignity of the debts.

PETER ROYSTER, C. C.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.